

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY JULY 30, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2302.

SESSION IS NOW OVER

Lawmakers Finish Labors and Leave.

UNPAID BILLS BILL PASSES

G. Carter's Futile Effort to Put Through License Item is the Feature.

The First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has completed its labors and departed. After some little wrangling, some humor and decided lack of the courtesy which marks the adjournment of similar bodies in the States of the Union, the end came about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was remarkable for one thing, that in the House there was present only one Republican and only one haole. The quorum which was necessary to close the session was made up of native members and John Emmeluth, and the business which was done, was prosecuted in order.

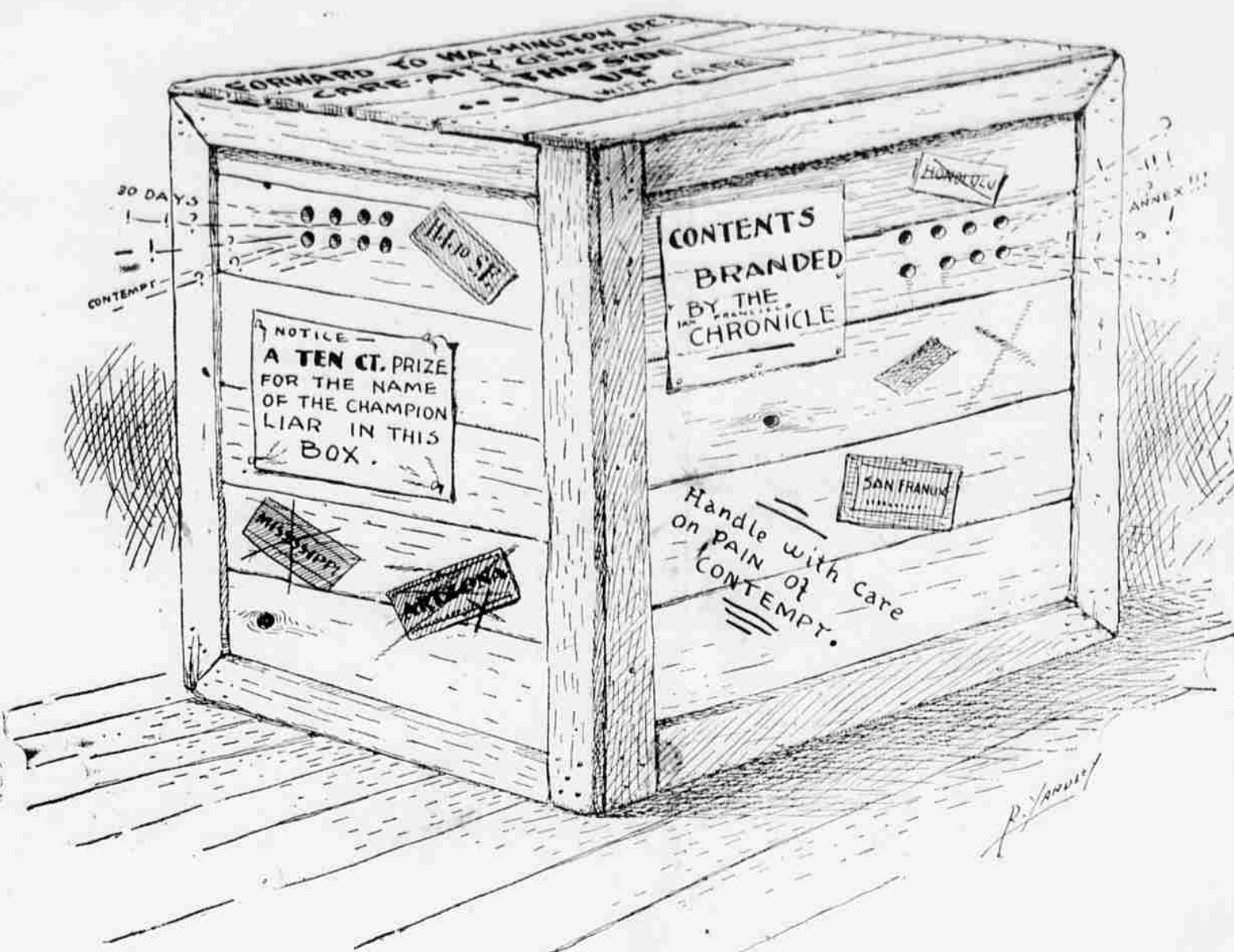
There was no difficulty attending the closing as to the arrangements, for these were carried out in the sharpest style. In the sending of the messages from House to House and the reception of the communications from the Governor there was not a single thing which could have been improved in the matter of time, and the only reason that there was not adjournment earlier in the day was that the House could not hold its morning session and get through the work in time. There was only one bill to mark the day, and that was over the item for the refunding of the Fertilizer Company license fee. This brought out all of the heavyweights in the Senate, but there was such a division in the Republican ranks that the bill was agreed to and the danger of trouble passed within a short time. In the Senate there was an absence of any ceremony connected with the end of the long sitting, but in the House there were some merry jests, and Colonel Mazuma was declared to have only a beer check, and so there was no use of staying longer, and the notion of Beckley to get out was in order without a dissenting voice.

Business began in the Senate with the reading of the message from the House announcing the amendments to the bill, and the readiness of the lower body to quit. There were ten Senators in their seats when the reading was finished, and Senator Carter at once began the attack on the action of the House in cutting out the appropriation for the repayment of license to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company. Senator Carter said that he did not want to seem to block the entire bill on account of his one claim, and so would simply leave it all to the judgment of the Senate. The tax was collected and paid under protest, the treasurer, Mr. Lansing, instructing his clerk to not enter the matter until there had been a determination of the points at issue. When the time came and the treasurer had decided with the attorneys for the company that there was no right to collect the tax, he found that the clerk had entered and reported on the item as a collection, so that there was no way in which the money could be paid out of the treasury except by legislative enactment. He denied that the repayment of the claim would open the door to any others for the reason that the liquor claims which might form a precedent were not on all fours with this claim, there being no other factory which employed its help here and paid them, the liquor saloons not being in the same class.

Senator Carter said that he would say that the company had considered the matter of suing for the claim against the Government, but it did not want to take such a course. Repudiation of this claim, he said, would mean the action of the Territory would have just as had an effect upon the people as any other of the many claims which was in this bill. If the bill was not paid, he said, it would mean that the Territory was ready to repudiate it, and the only course of the company was to sue. He would not block legislation, but he did think the Legislature should show its feeling upon this matter. He thought there would have been a different result if the House had known the circumstances of the collection.

Senator Aoki took exception to the placing in the bill of the item of \$2,666 for the expenses of the Legislature. He referred to the fact that when the Senate wanted to have the bill for the expenses of the Senate appropriate \$20,000 the House would not agree, but now the sum was brought in and the Senate would be forced to agree. He thought there was no reason for it but that the House might want the money to give to its officers to give a loan for the benefit of themselves. As to the Carter item, he said he believed the House was misinformed and that there

ADVERTISER'S PUZZLE PICTURE.



QUESTION: Who is in the Box?

HOW WASHINGTON'S BRILLIANT SOCIETY DELIGHTED THE PRINCESS-WIFE OF DELEGATE ROBERT W. WILCOX

MRS. ROBERT W. WILCOX, who returned from Washington Saturday night, via the steamer Zealandia, was interviewed last evening as to the society of the gay capital city, and her own share in the whirl of functions therein during the past eight months. The wife of the delegate expressed herself as eminently satisfied with her experiences, and recounted many of the details incident to the social life and duties of the wives of senators, ambassadors, envoys, ministers, representatives, delegates, etc.

Yesterday was Mrs. Wilcox's first day down town, and she was kept very busy greeting old friends and relating the happenings of Washington society. During the afternoon her carriage drove up and stopped in front of the Judiciary building, and it was quickly surrounded by a coterie of senators and representatives, all anxious to greet and converse with the lady who upheld the social honors of Hawaii in the exclusively cosmopolitan set of the nation's capital. This informal reception occupied a period of some three-quarters of an hour, after which Mrs. Wilcox proceeded with her shopping. When seen at her home last night the delegate's wife was enthusiastic on the subject of her season in Washington, and especially in the praises of President and Mrs. McKinley, with whom she says she was well acquainted, and upon whom she says she was wont to call.

"When we arrived in Washington," said she, "we were at once taken right into society. We arrived at 10 o'clock, and my husband was sworn in at 12, so that we were introduced to everybody right away. We went to the Normandie Hotel for a week, and it was very splendid there; but when we went to call upon the President he advised us to take a house of our own, and we did; that was the first time I met him. When we went to the White House to call upon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley was ill, and couldn't see us. Of course, we were very sorry, and we did not think that it would be right to insist on seeing her, so we didn't. But the President, he was very prompt. When we sent in our cards and the man told him who we were, he sent for us to come right in, and he shook hands with us and spoke very nicely with us. He asked us where we were staying, and we told him at the Normandie. He

should be a conference at which explanations could be given. He asked us to come and see him at a conference. Senator Brown said he would not agree to the notion of Aoki. As to the rebate or the refunding of the said license, he said any action of the Legislature would not deter the company from securing damages. He said he was anxious to get away, the Legislature having been here for his days, and he had enough of it all. He therefore moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Carter again came to the attack with the remark that he could not see any way to secure action, and he thought



Mrs. Robert W. Wilcox.

said, "Why don't you take a house of your own? You will find it much nicer" and so we did. He said it would be much nicer for the children, and it was. The first time I had the pleasure of bowing my head to Mrs. McKinley was at the inaugural ball. She was quite ill when she came, but she wanted to show the people that she was sociable, and insisted on coming, because she knew they wanted to see her. After a while she was better, and she took the chair, and every one was introduced to her. My husband spoke to the President, and he just shook hands with me; then he turned to Mrs. McKinley and told her who we were, that we were from Hawaii, and we bowed our heads and she bowed to us; then the President turned to Mr. Roosevelt and told him who we were, and told us who he was, and he told his wife who we were, and we all bowed. After that we passed on, and other people came.

"You know Washington is the place for society. It is the center of culture. There, ambassadors and ministers, and all kinds of people from all countries are gathered together and it makes a fine society. I think the Chilean minister and his wife were lovely, and everybody, from the President down, treated us just as nice as they could, all the time we were there.

"It was all the time a lot of receptions and calls, and we were all the time going everywhere. Of course, I have to stay home some days for my own calls, and two days of the week I stayed home all day to receive the ones that called on me. The other days I called on the others. There are such a lot of the Washington society people that one has to call on it takes a long time. I had, maybe, three hundred on the list, and we had to write down the names on a list and give them to the driver, and he would take us where we had to call and check off the ones we called on. We had a carriage to go in, of course. We could not at first find our way anywhere on the cars, and one should go in a carriage, because that is the way the Washington society does. Everywhere we would call we would stop a little bit and have some tea or drink a cup of tea, or something like that. There was such a lot to call on, and you must eat a little bit at every house, but it must just be a taste, for one had to go so many places.

"That whole eight months I was there it was very busy socially, going all the time, and receiving. It will be a quiet season in society now for a while, but you know we go back in November, and that is just when it all opens up again, so we will go back right into the social whirl. I am anxious to go back. Of course, I like to be at my home here again, but it is really very pleasant in Washington, and the society is lovely. They just treated us fine; they were all so very nice to us, from President and Mrs. McKinley down, that it was very pleasant indeed. I shall not go out much here during the few months between now and November. I shall rest up for the strain of the society in Washington when I return back there."

Continued on Page 2

SWEATERS ON COIN

Several Bad Pieces With the Same Marks.

EAGLES ARE THE ONES ATTACKED

Chinese Are Believed to Be Working on the Gold Money.

Sweaters, who are satisfied with a very small margin from the coin they handle, are working on the eagles of Uncle Sam. Several of the ten dollar pieces which show the handiwork of the man who is trying to make a living through harder work than if he would labor honestly for his bread, have been seen around the city, and as they all bear the same general mark, it is inevitable that the defacing of coin is being done in one place.

At only one bank has the coin with the distinguishing mark been seen in any numbers. Within a few days there have been passed in at the receiving teller's window of one of the banks not less than a half dozen gold pieces, in each case an eagle, from which, at one point of the rim of each, there has been taken a liberal chip. The cutting appears to have been done with a file, and the edges are left clear so as to give the appearance of an accidental rubbing against some sharp corner. There is very little gold taken from each coin, the weight is not less than is lost through the natural wear of the average piece of money, but as the coins so far as found have been new ones, they bear quite a little clipping.

Another sort of sweating has been noticed at another bank, but as the piece was a solitary one, the trick may have been one attempted for fun, or to make a test of what would pass a bank. In this case the work was done more bunglingly. On the face of the coin, beneath the head, a sharp cutting had been made from the surface of the coin, the appearance being of the working of a gouge chisel or scoop. The hollow made by this sort of robbing of the money, has been filled with a substance, which the teller who examined and turned down the coin, took for one of the many gilt substitutes, the face of the coin then having been polished to conceal, if possible, the crime.

Most of the coins with the sharp cutting at the edges have come from one Chinese shop in the city. In one case the man behind the counter put two of them upon one customer. The profit in such a transaction must be so small that the only way money may be made at it is to handle a big sum, taking just a little from each of the pieces, so as to escape detection. All of the sweated money, and as well that which has lost weight by constant use, must remain in constant circulation, for the United States officials whose duties makes them collection agents, will take no money which does not come up to the mark in weight. At the banks, however, the coin is counted rather than weighed.

Close scrutiny has been made of the coin here by the bankers for some time, as there have been rumors that attempts were being made to make the coin work. The methods of taking all that the coin will give and yet pass current, are as many as the men who work as sweaters. In California some years ago the sweating industry was at its height. There, the best plan was to take the money, place a score of pieces in a bag of canvas or chambray leather, and shake the bag until the wearing of the pieces against each other has taken off a small percentage of each, and has given to all the appearance of being old pieces. Far away from a bank, where the money would be passed from hand to hand for months, the sweaters have been known to bore out the inside of a coin and fill the cavity with lead.

The Thomas' Passengers.

The massive element should not its best apparel and be at the dock when the army transport Thomas comes into port. The Thomas carries precious freight on this voyage. About two hundred school children from all over the United States are on the passenger list, and every one will be eager to see and learn all about Hawaii, so many school children in a bunch are not often met with, and the islands will be well spoken of in the two hundred and odd letters which will go back on the next steamer, if the men turn out as usual and do the correct thing.

TWO THOUSAND ITALIAN FIELD HANDS ARE EXPECTED

Two thousand Italian laborers may be expected to reach here before the fall, the first shipment being looked for next month. This has been the result of a campaign in New Orleans by agents of the United Fruit Company. The men will be those who have been working on the sugar and cotton plantations about Louisiana, and will

KAHULUI R. R. TO BE EXTENDED

Surveys for the extension of the Kahului Railroad from Kahului, Maui, to Hanalei, Kauai, and Paia, have been made by Engineer James T. Taylor, who came back to Honolulu on the steamer last Sunday. If the road is extended in accordance with the present survey it will mean a great saving in the plantations owned in the hands of their sugar crops.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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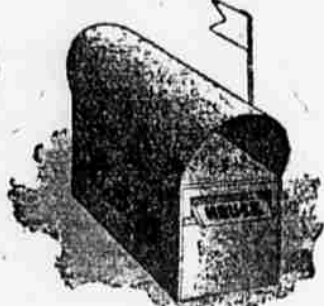
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THE S. F. CHRONICLE EXPOSES HUMPHREYS.

Says He Inspired Annexation Talk.

THE mental and moral instability of Circuit Judge Abraham S. Humphreys to tell the truth has been conspicuously illustrated in this city, notably when, sitting on the bench, he told a number of malicious and easily proved falsehoods about his previous relations with a man who was before him seeking justice. Now comes the San Francisco Chronicle flatly accusing Judge Humphreys of falsehood in denying the authenticity of an interview appearing in that journal—an interview which Judge Humphreys had solicited and revised but which he saw fit to deny when he realized—or heard—that effect it was having upon the native Hawaiians, whose disinterested adviser he had professed to be. Here is the Chronicle's exposure in full:

In the Honolulu Republican of July 17th appears an article under the heading, "Chronicle publishes a fake interview with Judge Humphreys." In the article is reproduced a letter purporting to be from Judge Humphreys in which he says: "The Chronicle of the 24th has an article which I think must have been sent from Honolulu. It was a fake pure and simple. I would particularly call your attention to my interview in the Examiner of the same date, which covers all I said on the subject to anyone."

The interview in question is one published in the Chronicle of June 24th, in which Judge Humphreys advocated the annexation of Hawaii to California. The article was written for the Chronicle at the suggestion of Judge Humphreys, by C. E. Edwards, a member of the Chronicle staff, who went to Honolulu in response to correspondence with Judge Humphreys regarding a position on Judge Humphreys' paper, the Republican. He returned from Honolulu with Judge Humphreys on the steamer China and wrote the article en route. Judge Humphreys gave the interview without solicitation and revised it after it was written.

On June 23d, the day of Judge Humphreys' arrival here, the Chronicle published an article saying that he was on his way to the United States and that he would go to Washington to try to set a back-fire to the movement in Honolulu for his removal from the bench. On June 24th a local morning paper printed an interview with Judge Humphreys in which he stated positively that he had no business in Washington and was not going there. He is there now or was a few days ago. Not only did he intend to go to Washington when he left Honolulu, and for exactly the purpose specified by the Chronicle, but he had so notified Attorney General Knox, who in turn advised the Hawaiian Delegate to withhold his charges against Judge Humphreys until his arrival, as "the Judge had written him that he was coming."

Thus two conspicuous falsehoods are nailed. Judge Humphreys knew when he sent his note to the editor of the Republican that he was writing falsely, but he perhaps imagined that the Chronicle—especially if the copies of the paper containing his denial were withheld from the exchange file sent to that paper—would not take the matter up. But if there is one thing the Chronicle is sensitive about it is its reputation as an accurate journal of the day and it did not propose to brook Judge Humphreys' lying condemnation. Nor, for that matter, will its friends at Washington.

Just how sweeping Humphreys' denial was and how intermingled with slanders of his political opponents at home, may be seen in the following article from the Republican of July 7th:

CHRONICLE PUBLISHES A FAKE INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

The Matter Was Prepared in This City and Sent to San Francisco.

Was Written by Members of Thurston Gang—Advertiser Has Repeatedly Given Away Fact That It Knew What Was to Be Published.

The extent to which the Thurston gang is determined to go in its efforts to injure Judge Humphreys is shown by a fake interview which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle of June 24. Whether or not the Chronicle was induced to print it, it is a fact that the Chronicle cannot say at this time, but it has taken measures to secure all the facts as to its origin before the people of this city. The purport of the interview, with Judge Humphreys, which is given here, was published in the Chronicle of Monday, June 24. It represents that Judge Humphreys had been interviewed by a reporter for that paper after his arrival in San Francisco, the reporter being one of the Thurston gang. The interview, as given, is a complete and unadorned exposure of Judge Humphreys and the Thurston

story is a fake pure and simple. In a short message to the editor of the Republican, received yesterday, bearing date June 27, Judge Humphreys says:

"The Chronicle of the 24th had an article which I think must have been sent from Honolulu. It was a fake pure and simple. I would particularly call your attention to my interview in the Examiner of the same date, which covers all I said upon the subject to anyone."

Of course the friends of the Judge needed no assurance from him that the purported interview was a fake as soon as they saw it, for among other things out into his mouth is the following sentence: "There would be no necessity for submitting it (the question of annexation to California) to the people of the Islands at all."

Judge Humphreys has been charged by the Thurston gang with being almost everything, but even they have never charged him with being a fool. No one who knows the Judge would for one moment believe that he would be fool enough to make such a statement as this. It only shows that in their effort to injure him the Thurston liars and blackmailers have overreached themselves.

The Republican learned enough yesterday to assure it that the alleged interview was prepared in this city and sent away on the steamer China, it being part of a deeply laid plot. It will be remembered that the Advertiser and its evening echo, the Star, came out charging Judge Humphreys with being the engineer of a scheme to annex Hawaii to California about the time they expected the fake interview to be published in San Francisco. It will also be remembered that the Advertiser and the Star both have repeatedly declared that people should anxiously watch the Mainland papers coming in on yesterday's mail, thus showing that they knew what was coming in their faked-up interview. And in their zeal to be sure and have people anticipating it they gave away the fact that they were cognizant of what was coming.

All this despicable work is what may be expected from the Thurston gang, who will stop at no dirty work to injure a man whom they cannot control. Here follows the alleged interview in full and people of Honolulu who know Judge Humphreys have only to read it to see that it is untrue in every essential.

The influence of Judge Humphreys' mental and moral crookedness may be seen even in the comments of his editor. That individual did not hesitate to say that he had taken measures to secure all the facts and had "learned" that "the alleged interview was prepared in this city and sent away on the steamer China." In a headline he declared that the interview "was written by members of the Thurston gang." The editor knew he was bearing false witness but that was what Humphreys paid him for and he delivered the goods. Now it appears on unimpeachable testimony that the statements attributed by the Chronicle to Judge Humphreys were written and revised by himself.

Even the Examiner interview which Judge Humphreys authorized his paper to accept as genuine was as deficient in common honesty as his denial of the Chronicle story. He accused the friends of Mr. Dole of not only fighting him but Judge Estee, trying to make it appear that he and the Federal Judge were joint victims of a jealous conspiracy. In point of fact, no fight against Judge Estee has taken place, and none is likely to occur. "Kindly correct a statement," he added, "that I am on my way to Washington to defeat the disbarment motion made against me by the attorneys whom I sentenced for contempt during the trial of Walter G. Smith. I have not been invited to appear at Washington, and would have no business interfering with the Department of Justice there." Scarcely was the ink dry upon this remarkable interview when word came from Washington that Humphreys had written the Attorney General that he was coming to be heard on the Bar Association's charges. He could not even tell the truth about what had passed, let alone what he meant to do in the near future. There had been no disbarment motion made by the attorneys he had sentenced for contempt. Instead of that resolutions were passed at an open meeting of the Bar Association by a vote of thirty-seven to seven, requesting the President to remove him from the bench he had disgraced. Nor had there been "a trial of Walter G. Smith." There had not even been a pleading.

Judge Humphreys ended his interview with one of the half-truths which are said to be more deceptive than lies. He declared: "I do not own a controlling interest in the stock of the Republican nor did I at any time prior to my appointment to the bench." It is technically true that he does not own such control, but absolutely true that he controls the stock and the printer by holding his mother-in-law's controlling interest which he uses to further his campaign against the President's Territorial appointees and in favor of the old Republican party now trying to get control of Hawaii for the purpose of plunder.

Abraham S. Humphreys has been branded at home as an unjust judge. He is now branded both at home and abroad as a liar. What the Hawaiians will think when they are told that he was trying to get changes in the Hawaiian Constitution without consulting them remains to be seen.

NO QUORUM FOR WORK

Senate Blocks the Adjournment Plan.

With the end of the special session of the Legislature in sight, the question is, will the two Houses be able to adjourn in order, or will the session simply die? Twice has the Senate been without a quorum, on Friday and again on Saturday, and it was this shortage which perhaps prevented a close of the session at the latter time.

The third reading of the Brown act to provide for the unpaid bills was the order in the House and it was without any talking that this ceremony was accomplished. There was no one who seemed anxious to make any remarks upon the subject, all that was said before having accomplished the purpose of setting forth the various objections to the items. As it was, however, there was a bare vote for passage secured after personal action upon Beckley and Paole, who do not like the passing of \$10,000 for bills which have not been put into the departments as yet. When the vote was had on the bill there was one vote shy of the number required to pass the measure. Beckley and Paole were the only objectors to get it through, but both, after some talking, decided that there was no good in defeating the hopes of an early adjournment, and a result there were seventeen ayes and no negatives when the measure was passed.

Everything was in shape for the closing of the session. The copies of the bill were made and one furnished to Acting Governor Cooper, who had looked it over and made the comparisons so that there would be no delays should the Senate get action on the bill at once. But it was not to be that way. Despite the message of approval having been written and the letter of transmission with the list of amendments ready for the Senate's consideration, the inevitable delay came and the session was forced over into this week.

The House, when it passed the bill finally, took recess until the afternoon, having got down to business about 11 o'clock. The Senate was to meet at 2 o'clock and the next move in the game was to come from that end. But when the Lower House learned that there was no quorum at the bungalow an adjournment was taken until this morning.

The Senators who got together were not sufficient in number to do business, and even the wait of an hour failed to show enough in sight, though a diligent search was made for the men who were thought to be in the vicinity. The Home Rulers were most of them in evidence, and spent the hour in discussion of the various topics which an early adjournment made uppermost. It was the practically unanimous opinion that there would be no objection to meeting the House and passing the bill when it was sent over and a full Senate could then be considered. Finally the waiting became monotonous and the Senate adjourned until this morning.

There is no reason why there should not be adjournment quickly this morning. All the plans which had been made for quitting work on Saturday will come into play this morning, and there should be not more than two hours consumed, provided there is a quorum present.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

None is now open to navigation. Disorder and lawlessness is reported from Peking.

Edwin P. Reed, a pioneer of San Jose, is dead.

Count Tolstoy is quite ill in Moscow, and is expected to die.

General Butterfield died in New York on July 17, of paralysis.

Three men were killed by lightning at Arthur, Ill., last week.

A pleasure yacht off New Haven sank, and five were drowned.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress is now in session at Cripple Creek.

Runaways due to automobiles have been causing much trouble recently.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition left Tromsø, Norway, on July 17.

W. C. Pickens, British consul general for the Pacific States, is dead.

Andrew Carnegie's latest gift is \$75,000 for a free library, to Kansas City.

Recent rains have saved the crops of the corn belt in the southwestern States.

Many British soldiers were killed. One captured in a prisoner.

The Chinese ship Chin Tai has been destroyed, an entire pirate fleet south of Shanghai, off the mouth of a river.

An export from Colombia will be taxed hereafter. The exports include bananas, coconuts, ivory, nuts and timber.

Three corpses were found in the Red River in Nevada county, Cal., within three days. Mystery surrounds the matter.

The throwing of snow up Nemo River has revealed the frozen body of a man, Clifford, who perished in a winter blizzard.

While riding through a mine tunnel on a conveyer belt, a miner killed a New Jersey man recently shot himself through the head.

The first evacuation by the foreign troops of the Chinese capital will be on August 14, the anniversary of the relief of the legation.

Robbers recently blew open a safe at Capetown, Cal., at the railroad station. No money was obtained, the safe containing only tickets.

The American Federation of Labor has offered cash to the steel strikers at Pueblo and serious trouble has resulted for the capitalists.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association held an important meeting at Glenwood Springs, Col., recently, railway matters being discussed.

Thousands of fish in Malden Creek, Pa., were made drunk by distillery contents emptied during a warehouse fire on the banks of the stream.

In a military balloon accident at St. Petersburg recently, one person was killed and several injured fatally. The balloon exploded and blazed up.

The chief of police at Reading, Pa., reports the coming of the coal and iron police, and will hold it responsible for any disorder that may occur.

The 25-foot sloop yacht Great Republic, Captain Blackburn, has arrived at Lisbon, from Gloucester, Mass., on a voyage of thirty-eight days.

The library of the late Max Muller, comprising 13,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokyo.

The statement of the Associated Banks of New York for the week ending July 20 shows: Loans, \$856,198,500; deposits, \$1,268,500. Deposits decreased \$3,448,500.

Three daring youths, in mask, attempted to hold up the agent of a station of the Chicago elevated railway last week, but were driven off by the custodian of the cash.

President McKinley's residence at Canton, Ohio, has recently been remodelled extensively, according to suggestions made by Mrs. McKinley, who is much pleased with the result.

The directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company are formulating a scheme to enable the public, by means of a code, to cable to the far east for one penny a word from London.

General Davis commands the American troops in the island of Mindanao. As fast as the insular constabulary is organized the American troops will be ordered, throughout the group, in fewer garrisons.

Siberian crops appear to be a total failure, a two months' drought having killed all cereals. There are disastrous shortages in various parts of Russia. The peasantry of the Volga provinces are practically destitute.

Andrew Carnegie has been asked to pay a debt of 11 shillings incurred by his mother fifty-three years ago in England. The debt originally amounted to \$2.75, and with interest at 5 per cent, now amounts to \$44.

Miss Helen Shaffer, a Petaluma young lady, recently swam across Youngs Bay, with a strong ebb tide running. A young woman who tried to do the same thing was taken into a boat completely exhausted.

J. G. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, brands Charles A. Towne as a bolter and says the Democratic committee can get along without such men as Towne and Webster Davis.

Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal, has been summoned in haste to The Hague, in consequence of the disavowal of the Ritz-Stein letters, which were captured by General Broadwood at Ritz, in the Orange River colony.

Because of the Boer raid into Natal and the support given the raiders by the Republicans, the military authorities have ordered all white men, with live stock, foodstuffs and clothing, to evacuate all farms between the Tugela and Sunday's rivers. Any white man remaining in this section of the country after July 31st, will be subject to martial law.

Elegant Passenger Coaches. The Kahului Railroad Company received from the Coast by the Flint, two lovely passenger coaches, manufactured by the Convertible Car Company, of New York. These cars are each thirty-seven feet long, and contain ten double and ten single seats. The seats are wicker work, mounted on springs, and are reversible. The wood work of the coaches is polished oak and ash, and the interior finish is of beautiful bird's eye maple.

These cars are tubular in structure, and are ingeniously constructed so as to be converted in a moment from open to close cars, and vice versa, or one side can be opened and the other left closed. Even when closed, the windows are so arranged as to give an unobstructed view. The two platforms of each coach are vestibuled, making good observation cars, and the ventilation is perfect. Each coach is furnished with ice water and elegant lamps, and for obvious reasons, the stove and coal box of colder climates is omitted.

A hand warmer or more comfortable coach could hardly have been devised, and the management deserves credit for their introduction on the Kahului Railroad.—Main News.

OFFER TO REFUND THE MONEY.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to be beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not improve beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

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Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages.

Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles. When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Mills College

CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses; Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address **MRS. C. T. MILLS,** Mills College Postoffice, California.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4c, 6c, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S Chlorodyne Is the Original and Only Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor **SIR W. PAER WOOD** stated publicly in court that **DR. J. COLLIS BROWN** was undoubtedly the **INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE**; that the whole story of the defendant, **Freeman**, was deliberately untrue, and he resolved to say it had been sworn to. See **The Times**, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne Is a liquid medicine which replaces **PAIN** of EVERY KIND with a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it **ACTS AS A CHARM**; not done generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne Is the **TRUE PALLIATIVE** for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION. The name **DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S** is blown in the glass of every bottle of Chlorodyne, and is blown in the glass of every bottle of Chlorodyne, and is blown in the glass of every bottle of Chlorodyne.

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NEW MOVE BY STATE

Prisoners Will Be Rearrested on Release.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Difficult in preventing the jail delivery by writs of habeas corpus, a new method will be tried by the authorities to check this defeating of justice.

Recognizing the authority of Judge Gear to release upon writ of habeas corpus the prisoners convicted during the "transition" period, High Sheriff Brown will rearrest the prisoners as fast as they leave the court. In fact, a warrant was issued yesterday noon for the arrest of Goto, the Japanese murderer released by Judge Gear Wednesday. He probably will be arrested some time today.

Though not definitely arranged as to the mode of procedure, warrants will be issued this morning for the three murderers to be rearrested by Judge Gear upon writ of habeas corpus, and they will be rearrested immediately.

Hamilton and Ah Oi also probably will be included in this general arrest and all will be taken before the District Court for commitment in regular form.

ASKS SPECIAL SESSION OF SUPREME COURT.

In the meantime Attorney General Dole has not been here, and yesterday afternoon he filed the following petition with the clerk of the Supreme Court:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. I., July 26, 1901.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii: Sirs—The following persons were convicted of infamous crimes between the 12th day of August, 1898, and the 11th day of June, 1900, and are under sentence as hereinafter stated:

(Here follows the list published yesterday.)

I think it is my plain duty to do all I lawfully can to prevent these criminals and there are two or three cases of outrage far worse than ordinary murders in the first degree from being turned loose on the community.

As I understand the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the questions raised and passed upon by the second judge of the First Circuit Court were not directly adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States. It seems to me that it is still an open question whether the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were extended to these Islands by the Newlands Resolution or by the Organic Act. I am not aware that any phase of this question has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

If they were extended by the Newlands Resolution, these men were convicted illegally, and are liable to be prosecuted as if no proceedings had been had. But if this is done they will, of course, plead former conviction and a discharge on habeas corpus, if they succeed in getting it; and the same question of the Constitution and flag will have to be met.

On the other hand, if the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were extended to these Islands by the Organic Act, and not by the Newlands Resolution, the conviction of these men was legal, and they cannot lawfully be convicted again, and are not entitled to discharge on habeas corpus.

These questions, concerning which there is a wide and honest difference of opinion among able lawyers, cannot be avoided; and it seems to me essential for the protection of this community, and also a constitutional right which these convicted men have, that the law of the matter—arising as it is within the power of the Supreme Court of this Territory to settle, should be settled as soon as possible. Such adjudication is equally necessary whether the fifth and sixth amendments were extended by the Newlands Resolution or by the Organic Act. If the Attorney General's department, if it acts on the theory that former convictions were void and arrests men discharged on habeas corpus, cannot hold them for a long and indefinite period of time.

In view of existing conditions, and of appeals from the second judge of the First Circuit Court, which have been and will be filed in these matters, I respectfully suggest, the question whether there is not a public exigency requiring a special session of the Supreme Court of this Territory at an early date.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

The Supreme Court has taken no action concerning this matter as yet. In regard to the application for a writ of mandamus, Chief Justice Frear informed Attorney General Dole that he was entitled to bring his appeal before the Supreme Court without the permission of Judge Gear, and the Attorney General will withdraw his application.

REARRESTING PRISONERS.

The report that Sheriff Brown intends to rearrest those released as fast as they were turned loose, gained currency about the courts yesterday afternoon, and created considerable talk. The high sheriff, it seems, had consulted an attorney as to his right to do this, and the reply was evidently favorable, for a warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Goto, the Jap first released by Judge Gear.

He said that he had been served with notice to produce three prisoners, named yesterday, in court this morning. These men, Thara Ichiguro, Onuki Makishi and Chida Maroboro, undoubtedly will be released on habeas corpus by Judge Gear.

According to an attorney who made an investigation of the matter yesterday, the proper procedure would be the arrest of the three men, as soon as they left the courthouse. This could be done upon the old charges of murder and non-resistance, and they would be taken before the District Court and committed to jail upon the presentation of sufficient evidence. The Grand Jury, which meets next month, would then consider their cases, and the authorities proceed as in an original case. The only question that could be

raised," said this attorney, who was at one time Circuit Judge, "would be whether or not the liberty of the press after had already been placed in jeopardy. This I do not think has been done; for none of these men have been legally convicted. They were not taken before a grand jury, and the whole proceeding is null and void. Consequently, it could not be said that their rights had been jeopardized, for at no time were they rightfully imprisoned. This is the only remedy the Attorney General has, in my opinion."

The same attorney found several decisions in the United States courts to bear out his contention, and in his mind there could be no question of the legality of this method of securing the ends of justice.

The only difficulty in the way of this proceeding will be the task of securing testimony, as the witnesses in many of the cases are scattered to the four corners of the earth. Sheriff Brown hopes, however, to secure sufficient evidence for conviction.

There is every indication that this plan will be followed in order to return to prison the desperate men who will be turned loose.

THE EX-QUEEN BRINGS SUIT.
Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has brought suit against Emma M. Nakima and Moses K. Nakima to recover the sum of \$500 for damages resulting to her for injury done by the defendants to her and alleged as follows:

That on December 14, 1897, Liliuokalani and her husband, John Owen Dominis, leased in writing to defendant all that certain piece of land called the Ahupuaa of Poolehu situated between Kalahele and Poolehu on the island of Molokai for a term of fifteen years from January 2, 1898. That defendants agreed under seal in said lease to pay plaintiff and her husband an annual rental of \$100 for the land from January 2, 1898. The Queen alleges that since January 2, 1898, the defendants have been and are in possession of the land under the lease. That plaintiff's husband, John Owen Dominis, died on August 27, 1891, and that all his property was devised to plaintiff by will duly probated in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit on September 30, 1891. That defendants have failed and refused to pay plaintiff the rent for said land for the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, amounting to \$600, although the Queen alleges that demand has been made, which the plaintiff alleges was done in contravention of her rights under the laws.

J. O. Carter is attorney for the Queen.

Charles B. Wilson has served notice on the Ex-Queen, Liliuokalani Dominis, that July 26th he will present a motion in Circuit Court asking leave to file an amendment bill of complaint, in the case of Wilson vs. Liliuokalani. The motion is based upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in a similar case.

The defendants have notified plaintiff that they will ask an order, based upon the same decision, and a dissolution of the injunction issued against the defendant.

REVOLVER THAT ENDED HER LIFE

With the crack of a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver went out the life of 15-year-old Effie Gertrude Givens on Saturday afternoon.

The dead girl lived with her father, J. W. Givens, on Anapuna street, at Makiki. Until quite recently Mr. Givens had resided in Hilo.

The girl was alone in the house on Saturday afternoon. About 4 p. m. a friend of hers named Miss Polker, who was at the time in a cottage at the rear of the Givens' house, was started to hear a revolver shot. Thinking that something might be wrong she went over to the house and found the deceased in one of the rooms lying on her back with a bullet hole in her right temple, apparently dead.

The police were immediately notified and in answer to a summons Dr. Burgess hastened to the scene of the tragedy. He found that life was extinct.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was quickly at the house and came to the conclusion that the fatal bullet had been sped by the girl's own hand. He then summoned a coroner's jury, which inspected the body and its surroundings.

The body was found in front of a looking-glass in the bedroom of her father. The girl's left hand was much powder burned and the supposition is that the deceased stood in front of the looking-glass, held the barrel of the revolver to her temple with her left hand and pulled the trigger with her right. The bullet entered the temple and lodged in the skull, from whence it was afterwards extracted.

The only other occupant of the house besides the girl's father is Miss Givens' stepmother.

No cause can be assigned for the rash act, but the dead girl is known to have suffered acutely of late from some head trouble.

The revolver with which the deed was committed was found by Mr. Givens at Oahu on July 3d. He purchased a box of cartridges and left them in his residence at Makiki. Only the exploded shell was found in the chamber of the revolver.

An inquest will be held this afternoon. The jury consists of Thomas Krouse, A. B. Springour, E. Mossman, G. A. Bowers, George Andrews and I. Livingston.

The Bank of Maui.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the Bank of Maui to date: H. P. Baldwin, George Hons, L. M. Baldwin, W. A. McKay, W. T. Robinson, John Weddick, R. A. Wadsworth, L. Harchhausen, Goo Lip, G. G. Seong, George H. Dunn, E. Kohler, W. H. H. Arthur Waul, A. J. Rodriguez, F. J. Wheeler, Leslie Scott, H. Stranbeck, Ceazaro Rodriguez, William A. Sparks, T. B. Lyons, John Ferreira, A. Hous Charles Lennex, W. J. Lowrie, H. H. Bailey, C. H. Jennings, G. L. Keeney, F. P. Baldwin, W. R. Beckwith, F. G. Jones, V. C. O. Allen, A. Fernand, J. W. F. McCoukey, F. W. Hardy, James Anderson, E. E. Raima, T. Awana, Tam Yau Company, D. H. Wilbur, C. E. Haynes, E. Hocking, A. H. Molau, N. Black. About \$1000 has been subscribed, leaving about \$1000 yet to be subscribed. There is no doubt but that this will be subscribed, as there are a number of prominent men whom Mr. Luffin has not been able to meet. All those desiring stock should communicate by mail with Mr. Luffin at the Maui Hotel, Wailuku, Maui News.

Malvina and Mrs. Luffin of Honolulu, who are to leave for Wailuku in the next steamer, are to be present at the meeting of an examination, because it

INDIGNANT JAPANESE

Say Okabe and His Wife Were Insulted.

(From Saturday's daily.)

As an outcome of the medical examination of the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Okabe, first-class passengers aboard the steamer America Maru, which arrived at this port on Thursday from the Orient, the Japanese Legation at Washington may be called upon to ask for an official investigation. Mr. Okabe is the new Vice Consul for Japan in the Hawaiian Islands, relieving Mr. Tanaka, who has been assigned to a similar position in New York city. The manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Okabe were subjected to an examination of their persons on account of the discovery of a suspicious case of plague aboard the America Maru has been the cause of several meetings of the influential Japanese of this city, and may lead to unpleasant results.

When the America Maru came into the harbor the yellow flag was at her masthead. Dr. Cofer, Federal quarantine officer, had discovered a Chinese on board who was a suspicious case, and the vessel was placed in quarantine pending the results of a microscopic test. While the steamship lay at anchor in the harbor the steerage passengers were examined critically and passed. The cabin passengers, among whom were a number of high-class Japanese men and women, were called to the saloon, where the names of the passengers were read aloud and checked off by the surgeons. No physical examination was made of the white passengers.

Mr. Okabe, his wife, Mr. Imai, Miss Nobichi and Mr. K. Kamahara, the latter three of whom have proceeded to the Coast on the America Maru, leaving signed statements behind, have evidence which they claim is conclusive that the surgeons discriminated against the Japanese cabin passengers because of their being Asiatics.

At a meeting of prominent Japanese held Thursday evening the following story was given by the parties named above:

Four days prior to the arrival at Honolulu of the America Maru there was a suspicious case of plague discovered amongst the steerage passengers. It was a Chinese who came aboard at Hongkong, where the majority of the cabin passengers also embarked. There was a suspicious swelling of the glands, so the ship's surgeon said. The matter was reported to the Federal quarantine officer upon arrival here. Not waiting until the surgeons found out for a fact that the man really had the plague, Dr. Cofer proceeded to examine all the passengers. He first looked after the steerage passengers and was very strict. There were several European passengers in the steerage, whom the surgeon did not examine so carefully.

Then came the turn of the cabin passengers. They were called into the saloon, where one of the ship's officers read off the names. After they were all read, Dr. Cofer called the Japanese cabin passengers to one side and began an examination of them. The men had to remove their coats while the doctors looked for swollen glands. Then came the turn of the ladies. Besides Mrs. Okabe there was Miss Imai, a society young lady, a recent graduate from school in Tokio, who is on her way to Chicago to attend a university. Miss Nobichi is en route to Monterey, where her sister resides. The evidence as given before the meeting was that there was absolutely no reason for Dr. Cofer examining the ladies. They were taken to a room and he or his representative went through the inquiry just as he had done in the steerage. He is alleged to have ordered the ladies to strip. To all of this they submitted. They first asked why he should examine them when they were cabin passengers. Dr. Cofer or his representative is said to have replied that he was very sorry to have to go to extremes just on account of one steerage passenger. They took this statement literally, thinking that all the rest of the ladies would be examined. After they were examined the ladies found that they were to be the only ones subjected to this treatment. As to the other white ladies, first-class passengers, Dr. Cofer is alleged to have passed them by.

It is on this point almost entirely that the Japanese officials here will try to make a case against the quarantine officials, and will make their report to Washington on this ground. The Japanese residents are up in arms against the one-sided treatment. They have retained counsel, and when the evidence is sifted they will decide upon what course to pursue.

Mr. Okabe is an influential Japanese at home and a prominent member of the consular corps. He has come to Hawaii not only as the Vice Consul, but also to act in a matter relating to the plantations here, and his investigations will have an important bearing upon the later situation.

DR. COFER'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Cofer, when asked regarding the statements made by Mr. Okabe and his wife, said:

"It would seem that a mistake or a misunderstanding of some sort has occurred. If a mistake was made, and no doubt there was, it was undoubtedly in examining passengers who came from the Orient, we look after the steerage passengers very closely. In order to see that nothing such as plague, cholera or smallpox occurs in the city from that source. The steerage passengers are divided into wards or sections, and an officer is appointed to inspect each party. We point out passengers as we go to the ward, but of an examination, because it

follows very naturally that people in their social position are not so liable to disease of this character.

"On the morning the Maru arrived after one of my men had finished his round, he said to me, 'Doctor, small I examine the first-class passengers?'"

"Yes," I said, and continued with my work, for there were over four hundred people on the America Maru, waiting to be examined, and any one who has had anything to do with such labor knows very well that four hundred people are a large number to go over, and do it quickly enough to allow meals to be distributed, freight to be unloaded and the transfer of such papers as are necessary by officers on the vessel and their agents here, all on schedule time.

"Here, I think, was one place where the error might have been made. The ship's surgeon may have understood the cabin to be steerage passengers, and informed my subordinate to that effect. Understand, I say he may have, I do not say that he did. He is a gentleman in every respect, who has been most willing and obliging, and I do not wish to be understood as going out of my way to place the blame on him in order to clear myself. My assistant may have thought the first-class passengers in the doctor's cabin to be steerage passengers, although I do not think he did. Another way to account for the matter is that Mr. Okabe and his wife disregarded the instructions given to cabin passengers to keep away from the steerage passengers, while the latter are undergoing their examination, encroached upon the deck space reserved for the latter, and as a result were treated just as the others were. There is a decided tendency on the part of first-class passengers, and Chinese and Japanese especially, to run all over the ship while the vessel is lying to, subject to the orders of the quarantine squad. They seem to think that because they have first-class tickets they are at liberty to roam at their own sweet will all over the steamer from stem to stern. The quarantine officers have no little annoyance from people of this class, more than one would imagine an intelligent Chinese or Japanese would give.

"I am rather surprised that the Japanese Consul has not called upon me for an explanation, which I would willingly make, if requested to do so. I fully appreciate the position held by Mr. Okabe, and would not treat him or his wife with disrespect, intentionally.

"I knew nothing about the matter until this evening. Mr. Okabe and his wife did not make themselves known either to me or my men. Had they made any remonstrance, the matter would have been attended to at once. You must understand that there are always some who demur on being asked to undergo an examination. We listen to their reasons, and if they are worthy of consideration they are acceded to. Had Mr. Okabe informed me who he was, or what his duties here are to be, and the class of his transportation, I am sure he would have been saved all of the unpleasant experiences which he says are his."

Steamer Line to Manila.

Probably the most important recognition Manila has received up to the present time, says the Manila Times, is the establishing of a through direct line of steamers from the west coast of the United States to Manila. The new line has been inaugurated by the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and will make regular direct trips from Seattle (Puget Sound) to Manila, via Japan, leaving out Honolulu, and in conjunction with the Northern Pacific Railway lines, will be prepared to contract for cargo from all points in the States for conveyance of goods to the Orient and Manila direct.

The new line will be of vast importance to Manila merchants as it will expedite wonderfully the receiving of American shipments, and avoid the tedious and expensive system of transferring cargoes at Hongkong for this port, which has caused a great loss in wear and tear and loss to the Manila merchants.

At present the new line is not expected to call at Manila on return trips, the volume of exports to the western coast of the United States not being sufficient to warrant this. It is proposed to inaugurate a semi-monthly schedule at present, and the following steamers are already announced to leave Seattle for Japan, China and Manila, on the following dates: Kintuck, July 19th; Chingwo, July 26th; Hyzer, August 10th, and Kalsow, August 24th.

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LAST DAY OF SOLONS
Legislature is In Final Stage of Labors.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The first Legislature of Hawaii will close today unless by some unforeseen turn the unpaid bills act is enacted. The measure is in shape and will be out of the way before noon, according to the outlook, and soon thereafter adjournment and die will be taken.

There were so many changes in the House bill, which provides for the payment of unpaid claims in the various departments, when the House committee had finished its work upon the measure yesterday that it was necessary to draw a new bill, practically changes there were which may bring the two Houses into conflict, and delay adjournment, and there were differences which do no more than make for the safety of the House rather than for sober thought, as becomes the consideration of the spending of the public's money.

The principal point in the report of the committee lies in its knocking out of the item introduced into the bill by Senator Carter, to provide for the refunding of the license collected from the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, in amount \$1,828.38. This item was put in to the bill without objection in the Senate after a statement of the meaning and cause. The House recommends that the item be knocked out, as during the regular session there was a consistent refusal to consider claims of this character. To pay all such has been estimated that \$100,000 would be required.

The expense bill was increased by \$56. This was done on the discovery that the House needed \$166 more and the officers of the Senate had decided that they should have \$500 to meet bills to be incurred after the session's close. The only new items were those which were added on Molokai for the Loper Settlement. A perusal of the report will show the changes are very small, sometimes only two cents, but the careful members of the House committee would not let a guilty penny escape. They hunted up every bill and accompanying voucher, and fixed the figures where they belonged. But they were impartial, and the result of their labor was not to materially decrease the amount of the appropriation.

It was sheer ennui which produced such a harmonious ending of the controversy over the bill. When the report had been read, with its twenty-five paragraphs, Beckley wanted it considered with the bill, as he was an avowed foe of the omnibus paragraph of \$10,000 for bills not yet in the hands of the department heads. When his motion went through there was a squabble, but the bill had to be so considered. The dropping of the clerk, the call for show of hands, joined with the heat and closeness of the chamber, combined to make the lawmakers weary of their bargain. There was a pause after twenty-two items had been considered and then Representative Giffman moved the report be accepted as a whole and the bill passed second reading. The call from the third house was too strong to be resisted and all disagreements were forgotten and the bill rushed along.

The report could not well be written without a fling at some official. But in this case it took what was meant to be a humorous turn. The committee relaxed after its hard work in looking for two and three-cent changes, not having any confidence perhaps in the strict scrutiny of such bills by the Auditor's Department, and dictated its clerk a few sentences in which changes are rung upon the items of the bills for incidents from the police end.

The opening of the session was delayed, as the clerk did not have the report in shape until 2:30 o'clock. As soon as the opening preliminaries were over the report was called for and read, as follows:

Honorable J. A. Ahims, Speaker, House of Representatives, Legislature, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Your Special Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the unpaid bills appropriation respectfully submits the following as their report. For convenience your Committee has numbered the items as in the appropriations, and will refer to them numerically, as follows:

Item No. 1, 1897, H. Ryeroff, \$1000. The Committee finds that the amount stated is intended as a consideration for a road about 3 miles in length, with a width of 30 feet passing through the lands of Mr. Ryeroff and which said road was originally built by him at a much larger cost than the amount asked for.

We further find that in the year 1896 the then Minister of the Interior, Capt. J. A. King, and Mr. Cooper, together with the then Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Howell, viewed and accepted this road on behalf of the Government. For some cause the Minister of the Interior failed to make requisition for the amount in the appropriations for 1896.

Your Committee recommends the payment of the amount of \$1000, upon Mr. Ryeroff's demand to the Government in the way above stated.

Do. H. Dec. 30, 1899, Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.

Your Committee recommends that item be read \$1000 instead of \$1000.00.

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Plantation Company. Your Committee finds that the item should read \$1000 instead of \$1000.00.

Item No. 4, May 30, 1901, Hawaiian Fertilizer Company \$1000 and Item No. 5, May 31, 1901, Walter Nicolls \$750.00.

Your Committee finds that the above items appear in the summary but were not placed in the Appropriation Bill. They recommend that they be now inserted.

Item No. 6, December 31, 1900, A. J. Williamson \$1200.

Your Committee finds that this amount has been later paid by the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, and they recommend that the said amount be stricken out.

Item No. 6, December 31, 1900, Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.

Your Committee finds that the total should read \$1000.00 instead of \$1000.

Item No. 6, September 30, 1900, Honolulu Iron Works.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$1000.00 instead of \$1000.

Your Committee recommends that this item be stricken out on account of its being included in the sum of preceding items.

Item No. 7, October 15, 1900, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee recommends that the item be made to read \$750.00 instead of \$750.

Item No. 8, November 30, 1900, Pacific Mill Company. This item should read "Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd."

Item No. 8, November 30, 1900, Huestace & Company.

Your Committee recommends that the figures be placed at \$150 instead of \$150.00.

Item No. 8, January 31, 1901, Honolulu Iron Works.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$500.00 instead of \$500.

Item No. 9, October 13, 1900, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$1000.00 instead of \$1000.

Item No. 9, March 31, 1900, Oahu Railway & Land Co.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$1000.00 instead of \$1000.

Item No. 10, April 30, 1900, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$1000.00 instead of \$1000.

Item No. 11, October 10, 1900, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$1000.00 instead of \$1000.

Item No. 12, (inserted by Senate).

This item relates to the refunding to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, Ltd., the sum of \$1,828.38 for a merchandise license and \$8. for stamps, a total of \$1,836.38.

Your Committee recommends that this item be struck out as this House has previously refused to consider claims of this character during the progress of the regular session.

Your Committee begs leave to state that they have had submitted to them direct, for consideration, two bills approved and presented by the Board of Health. The bills are annexed hereto and are for the purchase of land for the purpose of erecting a hospital on the island of Oahu, viz: C. Kopua \$17,177 and R. Holt \$9,999.

Your Committee recommends the insertion of the amounts in the Bill.

Item, Unpaid bills incurred on or before June 30th, 1901, all Departments \$10,000.

This item was inserted by the Senate and your Committee on investigation and inquiry, finds this amount will be fully needed to meet unpaid bills of the various Departments and which have not otherwise been provided for. Your Committee recommends that the item be retained in the bill.

Your Committee respectfully reports that they have been informed that the sum required to meet the expenses of the House will exceed the amount submitted by Representative Kekaula by \$100.00. Information had also been supplied by the Clerk of the Senate that the sum of \$500 additional will be required to meet the obligations of that body.

Your Committee therefore respectfully recommends that the sum of \$2,000 be inserted under the Treasury Department and as "Expenses of Legislature Session 1901."

Your Committee has also had under consideration and careful examination the vouchers signed by the High Sheriff and approved by the Attorney General and relating to expenditures made under "Incidentals, Civil and Criminal Expenses." These bills totalize \$132.25. From the nature of the items making up this amount your Committee is led to believe that the Attorney General's Department is at present well trusted but it jars the anatomy of your Committee to note the amount of "Condition powders" and oil required to keep the Department running smoothly. Your Committee considering that it is well to look for peace at any price recommends the amount of the above items be inserted in the Bill.

Your Committee respectfully

JOHN EMMELETH,
A. F. GILFILLAN,
WILLIAM MOSSMAN, JR.,
J. K. KEKAULA,
JOHN K. PRENDERGAST.

Two motions followed in rapid succession, Beckley wanting the report to be received and considered. With the bill and Rankin desiring the report accepted. Beckley wanted to know why there were no details of any vouchers in connection with the appropriation of \$10,000, and asking an explanation. Rankin said that the Superintendent of Public Works would not approve any bills that were not correct. He favored the continuance of the committee to draw a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the report.

There was a close vote, 5 to 7, in favor of receiving and considering the report with the bill, but the committee members did not vote as a rule, so the Speaker made mention of this fact, which drew from Prendergast the explanation that he knew the bills were correct and thought they should be paid at once. But he did not want to force the House to accept his own report. The Beckley motion thus prevailed, the bill was taken up and considered in fragments for ten minutes, then as a whole, put through second reading, and the House adjourned at 9 o'clock, when the bill will be passed finally.

The Senate failed to get a quorum at the hour set for its meeting, 1 o'clock within an hour thereafter. The House bills members were there, so after their wait they adjourned until this morning.

The bill will be passed and sent to the Governor at once, as the Senate will vote to concur in the House amendments, so that adjournment will come today, probably by noon.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other remedy would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without inflammation. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Bismarck, N. D., U. S. A., general agents, H. J.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE last two or three steamers arriving from San Francisco have brought letters of sugar agents and brokers here inquiring into the condition of various sugar estates on behalf of investors there who are keeping a close watch on the local stock situation. This information desired by them included inquiries about the crops that are expected to be harvested this season, prospect of dividends, and in every case a request was made for a true report of the labor situation. The answers that have gone back in reply are conservative and in every case, as far as it is known, a truthful report of the situation is given. An advertiser representative was shown a sample of these letters yesterday, and the San Francisco investor was informed that the plantation in which he had considerable money invested expected to yield a full crop this year, or that the crop would come up to the manager's estimate. The dry weather that has prevailed in some localities has had no effect on this year's crop except to ripen it. The harm, if any has been done, would be to next year's crop. This letter also gave a resume of the labor situation and summed it up by saying that in some localities the plantations were short of laborers, in other localities there was labor to be had but at higher prices than obtained two years ago, and a few favored estates had an abundance of laborers at reasonable wages.

The Porto Ricans that have already arrived are distributed throughout the Islands on various plantations and in most instances are doing good work. The immigration of Porto Ricans has stopped for the summer but will be resumed again this fall, as there are several thousand more to come here. A small number of free Japanese laborers arrived on the America Maru from Japan, and more are to come on every passenger steamer in the next two or three months. The labor situation in the Islands is slowly solving itself by the means adopted by the Planters' Association.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

The amount of business done on the Stock Exchange this week was insignificant. There have been many sellers but few buyers. Several hundred shares of Ewa stock were transferred at 25 1-8, closing yesterday at 25. Oahu Sugar sold at 132 1-2; Waiakua closed with sales at 86. The stock is weak at this figure. There was very little dealing in Oahu, the closing quotation 131 1-2 bid, 14 asked. Hawaiian Sugar is 29 bid; Honoumuli was offered at 150, a drop of 15 points over last week. A bid for Honoumuli dropped to 18 in sympathy with the San Francisco stock market. Hawaiian Agricultural was offered at 275; Haiku 225 and Wailuku 370, asked 377 1-2. Pepeeke offered at 175; Pioneer 161 asked; Paha 275 asked; there were bids of 140 for Waimanalo.

Among the assessables McBrady weakened to sales at 8; paid up shares sold at 10 1-2; Kihel sold at 10 1-2; Oia assessable offered at 3, with 9 paid up. The closing quotation on paid up was 13 1-2 bid, 14 asked. The mercantile, bank and miscellaneous stocks remained practically the same as last week. There were a few bond sales, the only advance being in Oahu Railway, which were 105 bid.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES NEARING AN END.

That the troubles over the shortage of labor seem to be nearing an end appears from the conversation of every man in the street. There will be more difficulties surely, but the feeling is decidedly better all along the line and this will have its effect upon the market when the period of enforced realization is passed. This must be soon, and then the market will feel the influence of the great belief in the value of the securities and place them where they should be. In the meantime there is nothing doing on the Exchange which would form a basis for an estimate of the meaning of the low prices. As soon as the market is open, as the brokers to McBrady was not followed by any upward movement in that stock, there is no contention on the part of the greatest boomers that the market lacks knowledge of conditions. There is simply a sitting down to wait on the part of most of the brokers, their faith is fixed and they are taking the best time they may out of the transition period.

LATEST SUGAR NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Wholesale and retail dealers in sugar are wondering whether the recent sensational drop of half a cent a pound is to be followed by another tumble. Most of the dealers think sugar will go still lower, and are buying, as one jobber expressed it, "from hand to mouth." Others, apparently equally well informed, do not believe the price will go lower, and think that the sugar trust, which made the cut, is satisfied with the trouble it will create among the best sugar refiners.

The agitation in the sugar market is confined to this Coast. The price of sugar east of Utah, the boundary of the respective territories of the Havemeyer and Spreckels interests, has not changed, except for a little drop of 10 points made by Arbuckle. Nor is the price likely to drop in the East on account of the reduction on this Coast. The reason for this was expressed yesterday by a prominent dealer in this fashion:

"The total production of sugar in this country this year will be about 2,200,000 tons. Of this amount about 250,000 tons are produced on this Coast. This Coast's production about 100,000 tons will be best sugar, according to the best information we have. Now this Spreckels, or trust, interests have 30,000 tons of this best sugar crop. The total output of best sugar refiners outside of the trust is therefore not over 70,000 tons. Bearing in mind the enormous consumption of sugar in the country at large, what figure does the anti-trust production cut? None at all."

Suppose we grant that the object in making the cut is to discourage the competitive beet sugar refiners and cause them to quit business. It cannot be done, unless the Havemeyer interests, controlling the United States east of Utah, makes a corresponding cut, for the reason that the best sugar men would simply go outside of the Coast States and find a market. Now it is absurd to say that the sugar trust will cut the product half a cent or more to squeeze out a bagful of 70,000 tons. It would be like a whale fighting a minnow.

"Another thing: The best sugar men have the best of this fight, even though the cut in refined sugar trust should make a reduction. Beet sugar can be refined and sold for 3 1-4 cents with a profit. The price of raw cane sugar is not less than 4 cents, and this price cannot be reduced by the trust, as it is fixed in the world's open market. The cost of refining cane sugar is three-eighths of a cent, so that the refiners cannot sell sugar for less than 4 1-8 cents a pound without losing money, even if they sell sugar at cost; therefore, they cannot beat the best sugar refiners."

The refiners' trust knows this as well as we do. Then the question naturally arises, why is the cut made at all? The answer to this, I believe, is that those controlling the sugar situation on this Coast are simply determined to make as much money as they can, and they are willing to lose some money themselves.

"It is thought by some jobbers that the object of the cut was to head off the importation of China sugar. But the importation of China sugar, I don't think so. For this reason: China sugar has been imported here for years. Some years ago the Spreckels interests cut the price of sugar to a figure that made China imports unprofitable. They stopped, of course. All that the Spreckels interests could do was to divert the Chinese sugar for the time being to other markets than this Coast. As soon as their prices went up, Chinese sugar was imported again. The Chinese refiners are owned by English and Scotch capital. They have great producing capacity, and send here only a fraction of their output. If the trust should cut sugar still lower, importations from China might stop for the time being, though I don't think they would stop without a pretty radical cut. Chinese sugar is now sold for twenty cents a hundred less than trust sugar. The price quoted by the Western Sugar Refinery is 5 1/2, and the importers from China sell at 5 1/2. They have met the cut and gone it one better. It remains to be seen how much more the English-owned refiners in China will stand before they divert this sugar to other and better markets. They can get down to business if they want to, and make a hot fight. But what is the use when they can sell for a higher figure in Australia or elsewhere?"

"To sum the whole situation up, I believe this cut is the work of the sugar magnates of this Coast, and its purpose is simply to pinch the beet sugar men, at the same time with the realization that they cannot be driven out of business. They will go ahead and work up all the sugar beet that comes along, and they will sell the sugar, too. In the meantime, the public is benefiting by the fight, so let the war go on."

THE DROP IN SUGAR.

A drop of half a cent in the price of sugar at the opening of the fruit canning season was a surprise to the country. There would have been much less wonder at the news of a rise. The price of sugar west of the eastern line of Utah is set by the Western Sugar Refinery. East of that point the American Sugar Refining Company is charged with that duty. The eastern branch of the trust has more or less trouble at times. Competition pops up, if encouraged by high prices, and the traffic can bear less than it will endure out here. We have been accustomed, therefore, to pay from half a cent to a cent a pound more for our sugar than the Eastern subjects of the same trust, so the drop of half a cent just after the canners had stacked up cane like a clasp of thunder from a clear sky.

There is some competition in beet sugar, but the relations of the independent to the trust have been understood to be cordial. There is, however, a large beet-sugar crop in sight. It is generally believed that the beet-sugar prospect is the main factor in causing the reduction. If the Coast refiners handle the regular amount of cane sugar—and they presumably have their usual stocks of raw under contract—the output, added to the beet-sugar product, will evidently be more than the ordinary consumption of the western empire of the sugar trust. But it must be consumed here, or there will be war. If our surplus sugar crosses the ocean line it will find trouble waiting for it. It is quite possible that the western end of the trust is held responsible that all sugar-makers in its hold will shut their eyes to the conservation. That would be a little remarkable, at any rate. If that is true, or if there is an equivalent agreement, a coast outlet must be found for all that sugar. Obviously the way to increase sales is to reduce prices. There is no other known means sufficient to account for the drop, and yet we know that it's price would not have been reduced had it not been supposed unprofitable.—Hawalee.

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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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GEORGE ORBORN, Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

